

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

J. S. HILL, Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI.

Our eccentricity is our neighbor's "blame foolery."

The job of christianizing China should be let to the lowest bidder.

Bloomer balls are all the rage now. Chicago seems to have set the pace.

The man wearing a black eye is in mourning because the other fellow didn't get it.

Whipping the overloaded team is a poor way of trying to overcome the faults of a bad road.

If all good intentions were promptly carried out, the millennium would be along in just a little bit.

The Chinaman should be taught to feel something of the respect for an American citizen that he has for a Japanese.

Nails have gone up \$26 per ton owing to the approach of a presidential election. So many campaign lies will have to be nailed.

Of the 119 snakes just slain by an Ohio farmer, one had two heads. The snake-story season is still with us, and there are other farmers.

Mrs. Davis of Indiana, aged 104, whose tobacco pipe has been buried with her, does not seem to have realized that nicotine might finally carry her off.

Cycling in the east has seriously effected the sale of pianos, for whereas the girl who used to work the pedal to the misery of others now works it for her own pleasure. The evolution is accepted.

Edison's definition of electricity is "a mysterious fluid about which nothing is known." This is an old definition of water in Kentucky, but it does not follow that water and electricity are identical.

An emu in the London Zoo is said to be a perfect ventriloquist, being able to throw its voice at will. It must be related to the porcupine which, though it cannot throw its voice, very readily slings a quill.

Ex-Senator W. M. Everts spends most of his time at his farm near Windsor, Vt. His sight is failing, but he still takes a lively interest in all current news. He is very much loved and honored by the people about him.

And now they say that bloomers are to be entirely superseded by the trim, closer-fitting knickerbockers, because the latter are more convenient and comfortable. Goodness gracious! How much further is this convenient and comfortable argument to be advanced?

The progressive newspapers of the land are full of "good roads," but the country at large is still full of "bad" roads. But to know better is to do better, in many cases, and now that so much splendid preaching is being done along this line of thought it is probable that more or less of it will sooner or later be put into practice. "Good roads" is now in the air everywhere. By and by they may be down on the surface of the earth, where men can utilize them for traveling purposes.

There is a new fad in bicycle riding that is rapidly gaining in rural popularity although it is not likely that it will ever be introduced in the larger cities. The problem that confronted the country swains was how to take a lady with them for a spin without her riding an extra wheel, or putting them to the expense of a "bicycle built for two." Inventive minds have solved the difficulty. Two young men owning bicycles join forces and fasten their wheels together by a board that serves as a seat for the lady of their choice. The disadvantage of this system is that each fellow is obliged to be content with half a girl, but despite this its use is growing.

Statistics showing the amount of the government receipts and expenditures per head of population over a period of a decade and a half are given in the last report of the treasury department. According to the figures compiled by him, the receipts for the year 1894 show the lowest amount per capita for the entire period, being only \$4.455. The highest figures were reached in 1882, when the amount was \$7.864. The expenditures per capita, on the other hand, reached a high figure last year, viz., \$5.346, the largest amount for any year with the exception of 1891 and 1893, the latter year furnishing the larger amount, namely, \$5.659. The low-water mark was reached in 1886, when the expenditures were \$4.210 per capita. The expenditures on account of pensions reached the highest amount per capita in 1893, but with the exception of that year, the year 1894 furnished the highest amount per capita under that head.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

EXPERIMENTS AND INVENTIONS INTERESTING TO ALL.

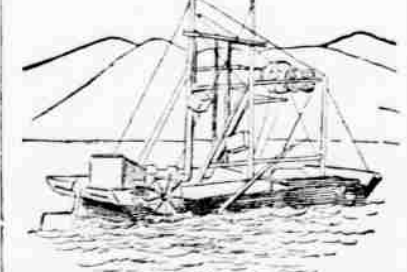
Some Marvelous Strides Recently Made in the Mechanical World—Chemical and Electrical Wonder Workers Revealing Hidden Treasures.



THIS IS a device for keeping the pneumatic tire of a wheel inflated to the desired degree, the device being adjustable for maintaining a hard or soft tire, as may be preferred. The large figure represents the device applied, the piston rod of the pump being seen through a cut-away portion of the tire, while the small figure is a sectional view of the pump. The piston rod is hollow and has at its lower end a foot piece normally abutting against the inner surface of the outer wall of the tire, and an air exit port communicating with the interior of the tire. There is in the piston head a port controlled by a spring-pressed valve, and in the head of the cylinder is a port formed in the plug of a dust-filter screwed into the head; the latter port being also closed by a spring-pressed valve, while within the cylinder and between its head and the piston is a spring to return the piston. The connection between the piston and cylinder and the wheel is made by a flexible sleeve, a foot flange of which is clamped between the outer surface of the rim and the inner wall of the tire, the packing and sleeve allowing the parts to yield to side strains on the piston rod. The desired degree of tire expansion is obtained by varying the projection of the piston rod into the tire by screwing the rod farther into or out of the piston or by similarly adjusting the foot piece, or by the adjustment of the enclosing sleeve. In operation, each time the tire presses upon the ground and is compressed at the point opposite the foot of the piston rod the upward movement of the latter allows the air in the cylinder to pass into the tire, and on the piston being forced downward by the spring air is drawn into the cylinder the air drawn in passing through a filtering diaphragm designed to free it from dust.

A Boat Propelled by the Waves.

A strange craft devised by a San Francisco man is now afloat in San Francisco bay and is causing the old salts no end of amazement. The remarkable feature of the thing is that it is designed to make the water on which it floats do double duty, both that of buoying it up and that of propelling it. Other means of progress it has none. There is no electricity, steam, naphtha, gas, or compressed air to furnish motive power. The water is expected to do all. This picture, reproduced from the San Francisco Chronicle, shows what the contrivance looks like. As may be seen, it is not unlike a dredger in appearance. As it goes along the paddle wheels at the sides splash the water and various cranks and bars and shafts aloft move rhythmically. The boat is a wave motor, and is designed as a perpetual-motion boat, although the possibility of a dead calm has apparently not been taken into consideration. Two flat-bottomed saws are fastened end on by a huge hinge from the boat. When the saws rock in the waves the force of their rocking is communicated to a lever which moves a fly wheel, which in turn moves the paddle wheels, and there you are. So long as the waves endure the boat goes, and the higher the waves rise the greater the motive power of the boat. There was one disadvantage about the thing as originally devised—it wouldn't stop. Like the famous cork leg, it went on and on and on, and the only way to hold it was by an anchor. So the inventor contrived a way to switch the wave motor power to vacancy and reduce the motion to a simple rocking on the waves. He proposes to make a third use of the power—namely, to furnish power for other machines when at the wharf. A trial of this will be made later, the boat having sufficiently demonstrated its capacity of wave propulsion. The inventor of the boat is Paul Breitenstein, stage carpenter in the McDonough theater at Oakland. His nautical experience thus far has been mostly confined to one-sided boats, which toss furiously on seas of canvas while a loose-haired heroine balances gracefully in the bow and shrieks wildly for aid, which is the hero's cue to appear on a pier providentially interposed and lasso her into safety with a towrope. Nevertheless, the carpenter had so much confidence in his ability to handle real water problems that he expended \$600 on his invention before it was finally floated in Oakland creek. Now he believes he has a great thing and says that nothing short of a good five-figure sum would buy the fruit of his brain.



onstrated its capacity of wave propulsion. The inventor of the boat is Paul Breitenstein, stage carpenter in the McDonough theater at Oakland. His nautical experience thus far has been mostly confined to one-sided boats, which toss furiously on seas of canvas while a loose-haired heroine balances gracefully in the bow and shrieks wildly for aid, which is the hero's cue to appear on a pier providentially interposed and lasso her into safety with a towrope. Nevertheless, the carpenter had so much confidence in his ability to handle real water problems that he expended \$600 on his invention before it was finally floated in Oakland creek. Now he believes he has a great thing and says that nothing short of a good five-figure sum would buy the fruit of his brain.

The Complications of Croup.

According to some reports of the board of health and other statistics and investigations, cases of genuine croup are rare. In almost all instances there are diphtheritic germs present,

and catarrhal laryngitis is often mistaken for croup. Out of eighty-six cases reported at one time, eighty per cent had true diphtheritic germs. It is a very common error to diagnose croup by the peculiar cough with which most mothers of small children are familiar. There are various novelties in the treatment of this disease, but there is nothing better than powdered sulphur, either blown into the throat with a tiny bellows or sprinkled upon the back of the tongue and all through the upper part of the throat. The bellows treatment is much more efficient, and sulphur may be blown in in quantities of half a teaspoonful at a time without injury. Two or three applications are sufficient, and will, in a short time, destroy the membranous growth, which will be thrown out of the throat by the next spasmodic cough. Dusting powdered sulphur in the throat is scarcely in accord with the complicated and ultra scientific practices of the medical profession, but answers all purposes and may be used with perfect safety by the most amateurish nurse. Sulphur has many uses, and is an important factor in the preservation of health.

The Bacteriology of Clothes.

Doctor Seitz, of Munich, in the British Medical Journal, says that on examining a worsted stocking, he found 956 thriving colonies of bacilli, while on a cotton sock there were 712. Both these articles had been worn, but no information is vouchsafed as to the personal habits of the wearer. Thirty-three colonies were found on a glove, 20 on a piece of woollen stuff, and 9 on a piece of cloth. None of these articles had been worn. On a piece of cloth from a garment which had been worn a week there were 23 colonies. Of the micro-organisms found on articles of clothing, relatively few were capable of causing disease; the pathogenic species were almost without exception staphylococcus pyogenes albus nineteen days after they had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was still virulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after eighteen hours, nor the cholera vibrio after three days. Doctor Seitz studied with special care the question whether in tuberculous subjects who sweat profusely the bacillus was conveyed by the perspiration to a piece of linen worn for some time next the skin of the chest. The inoculation of two guinea-pigs, however, gave negative results.



This illustration shows how five straws, each about six inches in length, may be supported in the air by holding only one of them. Notice how the coin keeps the straws in place and prevents them from slipping. Try this and surprise your friends. All these little tricks have something scientific in them; they seem to satisfy the intellect, while helping to bring out and exercise manual dexterity.

A Point for Photographers.

Accounts from Europe tell us that there is a new invention in photography by means of which the operator may take ferrotypes and develop them without going to a dark room. The plates are dropped into a receptacle, and by moving a series of springs a developing liquid is poured upon them. They are then moved backward and forward and put through the necessary processes in the darkness of the closed chamber until they are able to bear the light. This is an invention of a good deal of importance, as one may take pictures and finish and deliver them at once. Improvements in photography are remarkable, and we are promised a developing process of a similar nature before long.

A New Filter for Ships.

A new filter for ships is made of a tree-trunk. The water is pumped up into a reservoir and then forced, under heavy pressure, into the filter formed by the trunk of the tree. In a few minutes the water is seen oozing out of the lower portion of the trunk, and is entirely freed from salt and the objectionable taste of sea-water; in fact, it is drinkable, and may be used for all domestic purposes. This is a discovery of the utmost importance, as heretofore chemicals have been the only means of purifying the sea-water, and this sometimes brought about unpleasant results, on account of developing new elements by the mixture of the purifiers with the salt water.

A New Electric Candle.

In banquet rooms and many other places, an electric candle serves a most excellent purpose. Under the tablecloth are placed pads connected with the electrical apparatus. Candelsticks of suitable style are placed over these pads, and are connected with them by tiny points of metal passing through the tablecloth. This establishes the current, and the light immediately appears. If the candelstick is raised, of course the light at once goes out. The pads can be connected by wires and placed upon brackets or wherever it is desirable to put a candelstick.

Moses' Clever Reply.

Youthful Swell—Hello, Moses, why aren't you in swimming? Afraid the black will come off? Moses—Dat's jist it, sah. 'Fraid the black'd come off an' I'd look like you. Dat's nuff to keep a respectable nigger way from the watch, shore, sah—Ex.

Irish Mathematics.

Pat—Sure, I don't believe half of what yez tell me. Mike—Begorra, then if Oi sees twice as much, yez'll have to believe a!

FOR RIGHT LIVING.

GREAT PURITY CONGRESS TO MEET IN BALTIMORE.

Dr. Packhurst Will Be There—The Licensing of Vice by State Legislatures Will Be Discussed by the Delegates.



THE FIRST National Congress of the American Purity Alliance will be held in Baltimore Oct. 14, 15 and 16. Aaron M. Powell, president of the Alliance, has issued an invitation to the members of the various organizations in sympathy with the movement to attend the congress, which will be held in the Park Avenue Friends' Meeting-House.

"The Congress," said Mr. Powell recently, "is held because the time seems to have arrived when more careful, thoughtful and intelligent consideration should be given to the important problems involved in the purity movement. In New York an incorporated organization, created for the purpose, prepared a bill for introduction in the legislature to license and legalize vice in certain districts of the city. A kindred unsuccessful attempt to license vice in Boston was made in the Massachusetts legislature. The Missouri legislature passed an act delegating to the police and municipal authorities of St. Louis and other cities of that state the power to designate the districts in which houses of ill-repute should be permitted to exist legally. This measure, however, was vetoed by the governor.

"From these pregnant indications of the civilization of today the National Purity Alliance deemed it wise to hold a congress and take such action as seems to be demanded by right thinking people. The maintenance of an equal standard of morality for both men and women is the keynote of the call, while the urgent need for the restriction of the evilly disposed of both sexes will be one of the features of the discussions.

"All Social Purity organizations, White Cross, Moral Education, Woman's Temperance unions, churches and religious bodies are asked to send five or more representatives to the meeting, and to forward as soon as may be the names and addresses of such delegates to Mrs. Naomi Lawton Davis, General Secretary, Charities Building, New York, Sunday, Oct. 13, will be observed as a special session of prayer and is to be known as 'Purity Sunday.' A number of well-known ministers of all denominations will occupy the various Baltimore pulpits on that day and will deliver sermons appropriate to the subject. Cardinal Gibbons has thrown all his energies into the plan.

"One of the pamphlets sent out by the Alliance is signed by eminent physicians. It declares that in view of the wide-spread suffering from physical disease, with deplorable hereditary results and moral deterioration inseparable from unchaste living, the doctors unite in declaring it as their opinion that chastity, a pure continent life for both sexes, is consonant with the best conditions of physical, mental and moral health. This sentiment has met with the approval of the medical faculty of the University of Norway, at Christiania, which body has forwarded a resolution commending the action of their New York brethren.

"This will be the first National Purity Congress and great things are expected from it. A paper will be read by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst on his work for reform in New York, the methods employed, the tax on vice, in New York and other cities, and the morality of public men and office-holders.

"There will be many other prominent men and women who will speak on kindred subjects."

It is expected that readers of this everywhere will set to work and form Social Purity organizations. It is proposed to have one in every city, town and village in the country.

Do Men Get on Their Knees?

Did you ever know a man to get on his knees in proposing marriage? Can you imagine a man—a man, we mean—making such an abject fool of himself?

If he is worthy of the girl he brings as much to the proposed union as she—perhaps more. Why, then, should he humiliate himself? His proposition cannot be other than flattering to her. It is a serious matter and should be treated seriously. She will respect dignity, respect self-respect.

On the other hand, if a man is unworthy of the union he seeks, no amount of pleading and cringing can possibly glorify him in the girl's eyes. It cannot kindle admiration for him, cannot bring him up to her level.

Isn't it about time to eliminate from our books and from our conversation this idea of the lover getting on his knees?—Munsey's.

ENGLAND ONLY HALF CRAZY.

Wheeling Not So Much of a Fad Abroad as It Is in the United States.

"Bicycling is not nearly so much of a craze in England as here; and the reason therefor, as I figured it out after much interested investigation, is illustrative of a notable difference between the United States and England in athletic and sporting matters," said a wheelman just returned from a transatlantic trip to a New York Sun reporter. "Because of the superb roads to be found in every part of England I expected to find the country simply overrun with bicyclists. But I didn't. Of course there are bicyclists to be met all over the land, but I soon learned that the sport had by no means the general hold on the people disposed to exercise or athletics that it has here. It has taken a comparatively greater hold upon the women than the men, which is entirely consistent with my theory. Here in the United States the growth of bicycling has meant very largely the growth of the habit of taking exercise. We do not go into sports actively, as the English do. We, as a people, don't play baseball, football, or any other athletic game. We are mightily interested in sports, but mostly in seeing professionals at play in them. Of the twenty thousand people who go to see the three or four big football games in a year, how many play football? How many of the ten thousand or more cranks who watch the paid baseball nines ever play the game themselves? Now in England there are actually dozens of football and cricket clubs in every town, and every village and hamlet has its team. They play cricket all summer and football all winter. Every fine evening and every Saturday afternoon every bit of turf near a town or village is covered with players of some game or another. Sport is a profession here; a pastime there. Here the mass of the people are interested as spectators; there as participants. Bicycling is there only an alternative means of exercise and amusement; here it is practically the one form of athletics that the whole people have taken to. It's a mighty good thing that something has turned up at last to turn the attention of the nation to healthful exercise and athletics. The bicycle fad will wane after a while, for it isn't an ideal sport, although in many ways an attractive one. But other popular outdoor sport will follow in its wake, and I imagine the bicycle craze will figure as the beginning of an important era in American history."

Language of Science.

Miss Gaskett—Sue is a sly little minx. Miss Fosdick—Well, I've always thought her a very quiet girl. She's almost silent. Miss Gaskett—That's where her slyness comes in. She's dreadfully anxious to get married, and she knows that silence gives consent.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Most women wear some kind of a stock collar. Scotch tweeds are very fashionable for traveling gowns. Black and white spotted nets are used for neck ruffles. Stylish black lace gowns are trimmed with white satin ribbon. The plainest notepaper and envelopes are now the most fashionable. Buttons are used chiefly for ornament, except in tailor-made gowns. Sailor hats, with high crowns and narrow brims, are worn without trimmings. New cream and white serge suits have the vest and sleeves covered with soutache braiding. Madagascar curtains are now used to cover wicker divans and chairs, and also to cover pillows. Blue crepon is light and stylish in appearance, and quite appropriate for this season of the year. The latest shirt waists are of solid colors, and have white collars and cuffs exactly like those worn by men. New China silks are soft and cool, and many women prefer this material to all others for summer gowns. The black and white combination is still fashionable in checks, stripes, small patterns, fancy silks, and satins. Diamond finger rings are now set in black enamel, as this style of setting is said to enhance the brilliancy of real stones. Stylish silk dresses have for garniture various accessories of open-patterned white nainsook embroidery and satin ribbon. A dainty blouse waist of silk or cotton, with a skirt of tweed, serge, or mohair, makes the most comfortable and practical traveling dress. The white duck suits are better made and more elaborate than those of last summer, and some have all the style that comes of being tailor-made. The summer girl in the country must have white shoes, in spite of the expense, and kid, canvas, and enameled leather are the materials in vogue. Gowns of Scotch plaid taffeta, light in color, are made with waists and skirts alike, and trimmed on the bodice with velvet of a dark color and ecru linen embroidery.